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Eileen M. Ebel

(Print Name)

Date: February 2, 2004

(Signature)

PATENT APPLICATION

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of:

Group: 1626

Alfred Binggeli, et al.

Serial No.: 10/659,664

Filed: September 10, 2003

For: **INDOLYL DERIVATIVES**

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February 2, 2004

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Dear Sir:

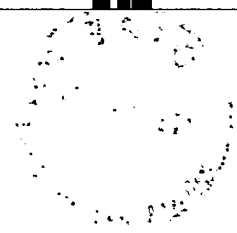
Attached please find the certified copy of the foreign application from which priority is claimed for this case:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Application No.</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>
Europe	02020477.2	September 12, 2002

Respectfully submitted,

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Bescheinigung

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Attestation

Die angehefteten Unterlagen stimmen mit der ursprünglich eingereichten Fassung der auf dem nächsten Blatt bezeichneten europäischen Patentanmeldung überein.

The attached documents are exact copies of the European patent application described on the following page, as originally filed.

Les documents fixés à cette attestation sont conformes à la version initialement déposée de la demande de brevet européen spécifiée à la page suivante.

Patentanmeldung Nr. Patent application No. Demande de brevet n°

02020477.2

Der Präsident des Europäischen Patentamts;
Im Auftrag

For the President of the European Patent Office

Le Président de l'Office européen des brevets
p.o.

R C van Dijk



Anmeldung Nr:
Application no.: 02020477.2
Demande no:

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Date of filing: 12.09.02
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SUISSE

Bezeichnung der Erfindung/Title of the invention/Titre de l'invention:
(Falls die Bezeichnung der Erfindung nicht angegeben ist, siehe Beschreibung.
If no title is shown please refer to the description.
Si aucun titre n'est indiqué se referer à la description.)

Indolyl derivatives

In Anspruch genommene Priorität(en) / Priority(ies) claimed /Priorité(s)
revendiquée(s)

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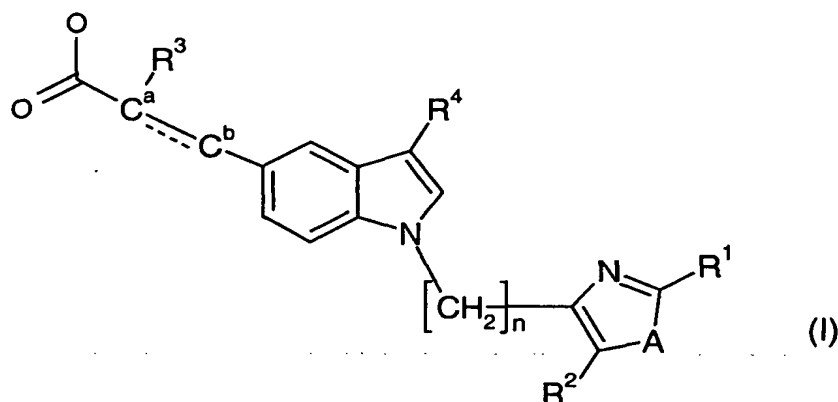
AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE SK TR

Case: 21322

Indolyl Derivatives

The present invention is concerned with novel indolyl derivatives useful as insulin sensitizers, particularly PPAR activators.

The invention is concerned especially with compounds of formula I



5

and pharmaceutically acceptable salts and esters thereof, wherein

R^1 is aryl or heteroaryl;

R^2 is hydrogen, alkyl or cycloalkyl;

R^3 is alkoxy or alkoxy substituted with one to three halogen atoms;

10 R^4 is hydrogen, alkyl or cycloalkyl;

A is oxygen or sulfur;

n is 1, 2 or 3;

and, wherein the bond between the carbon atoms C^a and C^b is a carbon carbon single or double bond.

The compounds of formula I and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts and esters are novel and have valuable pharmacological properties. They are insulin sensitizers,
5 particularly PPAR activators.

Peroxisome Proliferator Activated Receptors (PPAR's) are members of the nuclear hormone receptor super family, which are ligand-activated transcription factors regulating gene expression. Various subtypes thereof have been identified and cloned. These include PPAR α , PPAR β (also known as PPAR δ), and PPAR γ . There exist at least two major
10 isoforms of PPAR γ . While PPAR γ 1 is ubiquitously expressed in most tissues, the longer isoform PPAR γ 2 is almost exclusively found in adipocytes. In contrast, PPAR α is predominantly expressed in the liver, kidney and heart. PPAR's modulate a variety of body responses including glucose- and lipid- homeostasis, cell differentiation, inflammatory responses and cardiovascular events.

Diabetes is a disease in which a patient's ability to control glucose levels in blood is impaired, because he has partially lost the ability to respond properly to the action of insulin. In type II diabetes (T2D), often referred to as non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM), which afflicts 80-90 % of all diabetic patients in developed countries,
15 the Isles of Langerhans in the pancreas still produce insulin. However, the target organs, mainly muscle, liver and adipose tissue, exhibit a profound resistance to insulin
20 stimulation, and the body compensates by producing unphysiologically high levels of insulin. In later stage of disease, however, insulin secretion decreases due to exhaustion of the pancreas. In addition to that T2D is a metabolic-cardiovascular disease syndrome. Among the comorbidities associated with T2D are for example insulin resistance,
25 dyslipidemia, hypertension, endothelial dysfunction and inflammatory atherosclerosis.

Current first line treatment for diabetes generally involves low fat - and glucose - diet and exercise. However, compliance can be moderate and as the disease progresses, treatment with hypoglycemic drugs, e.g. sulfonylureas or metformin, becomes necessary. A promising new class of drugs has recently been introduced that resensitizes patients to
30 their own insulin (insulin sensitizers), thereby reverting blood glucose and triglyceride levels to normal, and thus abolishing, or at least reducing, the requirement for exogenous insulin. Pioglitazone (ActosTM) and rosiglitazone (AvandiaTM) belong to the thiazolidinediones (TZD) class of PPAR γ -agonists and were the first representatives who had been approved for NIDDM in several countries. These compounds, however, suffer
35 from side effects including rare but severe liver toxicity (as seen with troglitazone), and

they increase body weight in humans. Therefore, new, better and more efficacious drugs for the treatment of NIDDM are urgently needed. Recent studies provide evidence that a coagonism on PPAR α and PPAR γ would result in compounds with enhanced therapeutic potential, i. e. with an improved lipid profile effect on top of the normalization of glucose-
5 and insulin-levels (Keller and Wahli: Trends Endocrin. Metab. 1993; 4:291-296, Macdonald and Lane: Current Biology Vol.5 pp.618-621 (1995)).

The novel compounds of the present invention exceed the compounds known in the art, inasmuch as they bind to and activate both, PPAR α and PPAR γ , simultaneously and very efficiently. Therefore, these compounds combine the anti-glycemic effect of PPAR γ
10 activation with the anti-dyslipidemic effect of PPAR α activation. Consequently, plasma glucose and insulin are reduced (=insulin sensitization), triglycerides lowered and HDL cholesterol increased (=improved lipid profile). In addition, such compounds may also lower LDL cholesterol, decrease blood pressure and counteract inflammatory atherosclerosis. Since multiple facets of the T2D disease syndrome are addressed by
15 PPAR α and γ coagonists, they are expected to have an enhanced therapeutic potential compared to the compounds already known in the art.

Accordingly, the compounds of formula I can be used in the prophylaxis and/or treatment of diabetes, particularly non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, elevated blood pressure, increased lipid and cholesterol levels, atherosclerotic diseases or metabolic
20 syndrome.

Objects of the present invention are the compounds of formula I and their aforementioned pharmaceutically acceptable salts and esters per se and their use as therapeutically active substances, a process for the manufacture of the said compounds, intermediates, pharmaceutical compositions, medicaments comprising the said
25 compounds, their pharmaceutically acceptable salts and esters, the use of the said compounds, esters and salts for the prophylaxis and/or therapy of illnesses, especially in the treatment and/or prophylaxis of diabetes, non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, elevated blood pressure, increased lipid and cholesterol levels, atherosclerotic diseases or metabolic syndrome and particularly for the prophylaxis and/or therapy of non-insulin
30 dependent diabetes mellitus, and the use of the said compounds, salts and esters for the production of medicaments for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of illnesses, especially in the treatment and/or prophylaxis of diabetes, non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, elevated blood pressure, increased lipid and cholesterol levels, atherosclerotic diseases or metabolic syndrome.

In the present description the term "alkyl", alone or in combination, signifies a straight-chain or branched-chain alkyl group with 1 to 8 carbon atoms, preferably a straight or branched-chain alkyl group with 1 to 6 carbon atoms and particularly preferred a straight or branched-chain alkyl group with 1 to 4 carbon atoms. Examples of straight-
5 chain and branched C₁-C₈ alkyl groups are methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, tert.-butyl, the isomeric pentyls, the isomeric hexyls, the isomeric heptyls and the isomeric octyls, preferably methyl and ethyl and most preferred methyl.

The term "cycloalkyl", alone or in combination, signifies a cycloalkyl ring with 3 to 8 carbon atoms and preferably a cycloalkyl ring with 3 to 6 carbon atoms. Examples of C₃-C₈
10 cycloalkyl are cyclopropyl, methyl-cyclopropyl, dimethylcyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, methyl-cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, methyl-cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, methyl-cyclohexyl, dimethyl-cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl and cyclooctyl, preferably cyclopropyl.

The term "alkoxy", alone or in combination, signifies a group of the formula alkyl-O- in which the term "alkyl" has the previously given significance, such as methoxy,
15 ethoxy, n-propoxy, isopropoxy, n-butoxy, isobutoxy, sec. butoxy and tert.butoxy, 2-hydroxyethoxy, 2-methoxyethoxy preferably methoxy and ethoxy and most preferred methoxy.

The term "aryl", alone or in combination, signifies a phenyl or naphthyl group, preferably a phenyl group which optionally carries one or more substituents each
20 independently selected from halogen, trifluoromethyl, amino, alkyl, alkoxy, alkylcarbonyl, cyano, carbamoyl, alkoxycarbamoyl, methylenedioxy, carboxy, alkoxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, alkyaminocarbonyl, dialkylaminocarbonyl, hydroxy, nitro and the like, such as phenyl, fluorophenyl, chlorophenyl, methoxyphenyl, isopropoxyphenyl, ethylphenyl, isopropylphenyl, tert-butylphenyl, phenyl substituted with trifluoromethyl,
25 phenyl substituted with two methyl groups, phenyl substituted with two methoxy groups, phenyl substituted with two fluoro atoms, phenyl substituted with two chloro atoms, phenyl substituted with methyl and fluoro or phenyl substituted with three methoxy groups.

The term "aralkyl", alone or in combination, signifies an alkyl or cycloalkyl group as
30 previously defined in which one or more, preferably one hydrogen atom has been replaced by an aryl group as previously defined. Preferred are benzyl, benzyl substituted with hydroxy, alkoxy or halogen, preferably fluorine. Particularly preferred is benzyl.

The term "amino", alone or in combination, signifies a primary, secondary or tertiary amino group bonded via the nitrogen atom, with the secondary amino group carrying an alkyl or cycloalkyl substituent and the tertiary amino group carrying two similar or different alkyl or cycloalkyl substituents or the two nitrogen substituents together forming a ring, such as, for example, -NH_2 , methylamino, ethylamino, dimethylamino, diethylamino, methyl-ethylamino, pyrrolidin-1-yl or piperidino etc., preferably amino, dimethylamino and diethylamino and particularly primary amino.

The term "halogen" alone or in combination signifies fluorine, chlorine, bromine or iodine and preferably fluorine, chlorine or bromine.

10 The term "carbonyl", alone or in combination signifies the -C(O)- group.

The term "cyano", alone or in combination signifies the group -CN .

15 The term "heteroaryl", alone or in combination, signifies aromatic 5- to 10-membered heterocycle which contains one or more, preferably one or two hetero atoms selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur, wherein sulfur are preferred. If desired, it can be substituted on one or more carbon atoms by halogen, alkyl, alkoxy, cyano, haloalkyl and/or trifluoromethyl. Preferred heteroaryl cycles are pyridinyl or thiophen-2-yl optionally substituted by one or more, preferably one or two substituents independently selected from halogen, alkyl, alkoxy, cyano, haloalkyl and trifluoromethyl. Particularly preferred is thiophen-2-yl.

20 The term "pharmaceutically acceptable salts" refers to those salts which retain the biological effectiveness and properties of the free bases or free acids, which are not biologically or otherwise undesirable. The salts are formed with inorganic acids such as hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, phosphoric acid and the like, preferably hydrochloric acid, and organic acids such as acetic acid, propionic acid, 25 glycolic acid, pyruvic acid, oxalic acid, maleic acid, malonic acid, succinic acid, fumaric acid, tartaric acid, citric acid, benzoic acid, cinnamic acid, mandelic acid, methanesulfonic acid, ethanesulfonic acid, p-toluenesulfonic acid, salicylic acid, N-acetylcystein and the like. In addition these salts may be prepared from addition of an inorganic base or an organic base to the free acid. Salts derived from an inorganic base include, but are not 30 limited to, the sodium, potassium, lithium, ammonium, calcium, magnesium salts and the like. Salts derived from organic bases include, but are not limited to salts of primary, secondary, and tertiary amines, substituted amines including naturally occurring substituted amines, cyclic amines and basic ion exchange resins, such as isopropylamine,

trimethylamine, diethylamine, triethylamine, tripropylamine, ethanolamine, lysine, arginine, N-ethylpiperidine, piperidine, polyamine resins and the like. The compound of formula I can also be present in the form of zwitterions. Particularly preferred pharmaceutically acceptable salts of compounds of formula I are the sodium salts.

5 The compounds of formula I can also be solvated, e.g. hydrated. The solvation can be effected in the course of the manufacturing process or can take place e.g. as a consequence of hygroscopic properties of an initially anhydrous compound of formula I (hydration). The term pharmaceutically acceptable salts also includes physiologically acceptable solvates.

10 "Pharmaceutically acceptable esters" means that compounds of general formula (I) may be derivatised at functional groups to provide derivatives which are capable of conversion back to the parent compounds in vivo. Examples of such compounds include physiologically acceptable and metabolically labile ester derivatives, such as methoxymethyl esters, methylthiomethyl esters and pivaloyloxymethyl esters. Further
15 preferred pharmaceutically acceptable esters are alkyl, hydroxy-alkyl, alkoxy-alkyl, amino-alkyl, mono- or di-alkyl-amino-alkyl, morpholino-alkyl, pyrrolidino-alkyl, piperidino-alkyl, piperazino-alkyl, alkyl-piperazino-alkyl and aralkyl esters.

20 Additionally, any physiologically acceptable equivalents of the compounds of general formula (I), similar to the metabolically labile esters, which are capable of producing the parent compounds of general formula (I) in vivo, are within the scope of this invention.

25 The term "lipase inhibitor" refers to compounds which are capable of inhibiting the action of lipases, for example gastric and pancreatic lipases. For example orlistat and lipstatin as described in U.S. Patent No. 4,598,089 are potent inhibitor of lipases. Lipstatin is a natural product of microbial origin, and orlistat is the result of a hydrogenation of
30 lipstatin. Other lipase inhibitors include a class of compound commonly referred to as panclicins. Panclicins are analogues of orlistat (Mutoh et al, 1994). The term "lipase inhibitor" refers also to polymer bound lipase inhibitors for example described in International Patent Application WO99/34786 (Geltex Pharmaceuticals Inc.). These polymers are characterized in that they have been substituted with one or more groups
that inhibit lipases. The term "lipase inhibitor" also comprises pharmaceutically acceptable salts of these compounds. The term "lipase inhibitor" preferably refers to orlistat.

Orlistat is a known compound useful for the control or prevention of obesity and hyperlipidemia. See, U.S. Patent No. 4,598,089, issued July 1, 1986, which also discloses processes for making orlistat and U.S. Patent No. 6,004,996, which discloses appropriate

pharmaceutical compositions. Further suitable pharmaceutical compositions are described for example in International Patent Applications WO 00/09122 and WO 00/09123.

Additional processes for the preparation of orlistat are disclosed in European Patent Applications Publication Nos. 185,359, 189,577, 443,449, and 524,495.

5 Orlistat is preferably orally administered from 60 to 720 mg per day in divided doses two to three times per day. Preferred is wherein from 180 to 360 mg, most preferably 360 mg per day of a lipase inhibitor is administered to a subject, preferably in divided doses two or, particularly, three times per day. The subject is preferably an obese or overweight human, i.e. a human with a body mass index of 25 or greater. Generally, it is preferred that
10 the lipase inhibitor be administered within about one or two hours of ingestion of a meal containing fat. Generally, for administering a lipase inhibitor as defined above it is preferred that treatment be administered to a human who has a strong family history of obesity and has obtained a body mass index of 25 or greater.

Orlistat can be administered to humans in conventional oral compositions, such
15 as, tablets, coated tablets, hard and soft gelatin capsules, emulsions or suspensions. Examples of carriers which can be used for tablets, coated tablets, dragées and hard gelatin capsules are lactose, other sugars and sugar alcohols like sorbitol, mannitol, maltodextrin, or other fillers; surfactants like sodium lauryl sulfate, Brij 96, or Tween 80; disintegrants like sodium starch glycolate, maize starch or derivatives thereof; polymers like povidone,
20 crospovidone; talc; stearic acid or its salts and the like. Suitable carriers for soft gelatin capsules are, for example, vegetable oils, waxes, fats, semi-solid and liquid polyols and the like. Moreover, the pharmaceutical preparations can contain preserving agents, solubilizers, stabilizing agents, wetting agents, emulsifying agents, sweetening agents, coloring agents, flavoring agents, salts for varying the osmotic pressure, buffers, coating
25 agents and antioxidants. They can also contain still other therapeutically valuable substances. The formulations may conveniently be presented in unit dosage form and may be prepared by any methods known in the pharmaceutical art. Preferably, orlistat is administered according to the formulation shown in the Examples and in U.S. Patent No. 6,004,996, respectively.

30 Preferred are the compounds of formula I and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, particularly the compounds of formula I.

Further preferred are compounds according to formula I, wherein R¹ is thiophen-2-yl or phenyl both optionally substituted with one to three, preferably one or two substituents independently selected from halogen, alkoxy, alkyl and alkyl substituted with

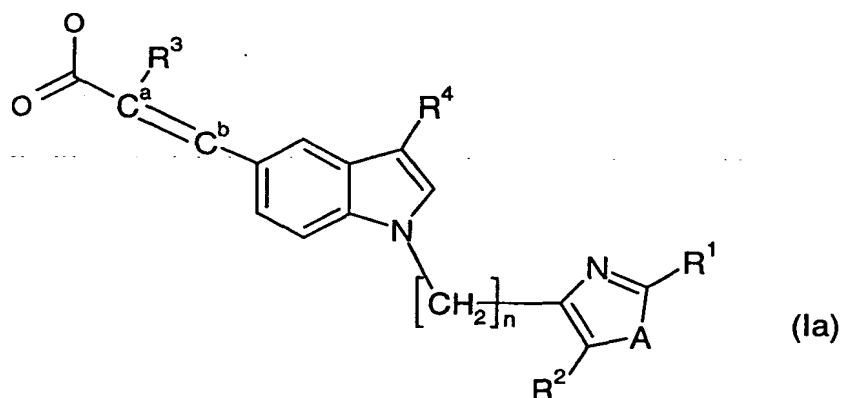
one to three halogen atoms. Particularly preferred are those compounds according to formula I, wherein R^1 is thiophen-2-yl, phenyl or phenyl substituted with one to three, preferably one or two substituents independently selected from fluoro, chloro, methoxy, ethoxy, propyloxy, isopropyloxy, methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, tert.-butyl, and
5 trifluoromethyl.

Another preferred embodiment of the present invention are the compounds of formula I, wherein R^2 is hydrogen, methyl or ethyl, preferably hydrogen or methyl. Particularly preferred are those compounds of formula I, wherein R^2 is methyl.

Also preferred are the compounds of formula I, wherein R^3 is methoxy or ethoxy.
10 Particularly preferred are those compounds, wherein R^3 is ethoxy.

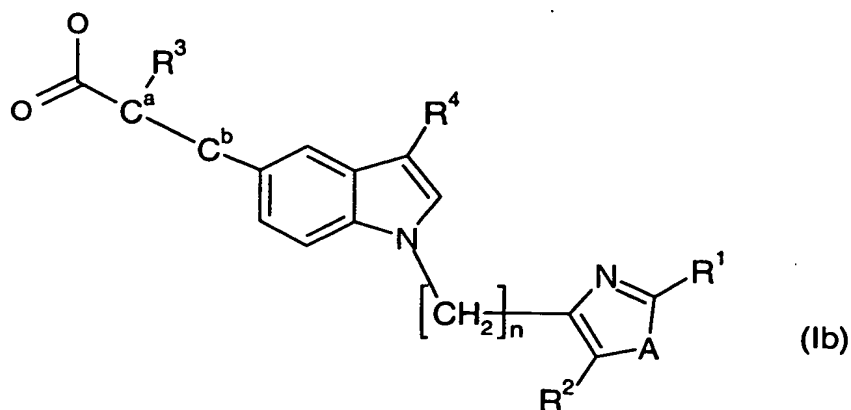
Another preferred aspect of the present invention are the compounds of formula I, wherein R^4 is hydrogen.

Further preferred are those compounds of formula I, wherein the bond between the carbon atoms C^a and C^b is a carbon carbon double bond. These compounds have the
15 following formula Ia



wherein R^1 to R^4 , A and n are defined as before.

Particularly preferred are those compounds of formula I, wherein the bond between the carbon atoms C^a and C^b is a carbon carbon single bond. These compounds have the
20 following formula Ib



wherein R^1 to R^4 , A and n are defined as before.

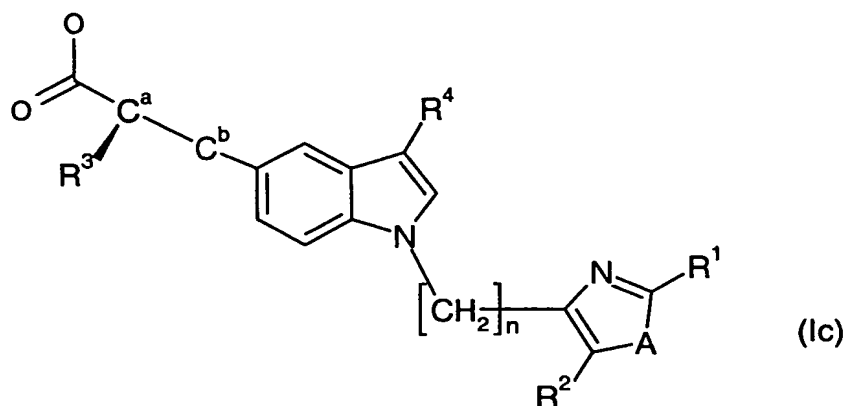
Preferred are compounds of formula I, wherein n is 1 or 2. Particularly preferred are those, wherein n is 1.

- 5 Also preferred are the compounds of formula I, wherein A is sulfur. Particularly preferred compounds of formula I are those, wherein A is oxygen.

The compounds of formula I can contain several asymmetric centres and can be present in the form of optically pure enantiomers, mixtures of enantiomers such as, for example racemates, optically pure diastereoisomers, mixtures of diastereoisomers,
 10 diastereoisomeric racemates or mixtures of diastereoisomeric racemates. The optically active forms can be obtained for example by resolution of the racemates, by asymmetric synthesis or asymmetric chromatography (chromatography with a chiral adsorbent or eluant).

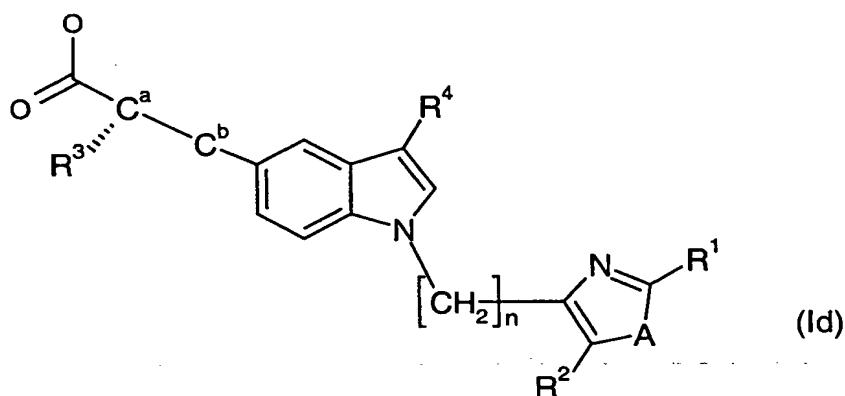
The term "asymmetric carbon atom" means a carbon atom with four different
 15 substituents. According to the Cahn-Ingold-Prelog-Convention the asymmetric carbon atom can be of the "R" or "S" configuration.

Preferred are chiral compounds of formula (Ic),



wherein R^1 to R^4 , A and n are defined as before and the asymmetric carbon atom C^a is of the R configuration.

Particularly preferred are chiral compounds of formula (Id),



5

wherein R^1 to R^4 , A and n are defined as before and the asymmetric carbon atom C^a is of the S configuration.

Examples of preferred compounds of formula (I) are

1. (rac)-2-Ethoxy-3-[1-(5-methyl-2-phenyl-oxazol-4-ylmethyl)-1H-indol-5-yl]-propionic acid;
2. (S)-2-Ethoxy-3-[1-(5-methyl-2-phenyl-oxazol-4-ylmethyl)-1H-indol-5-yl]-propionic acid;
3. (rac)-2-Ethoxy-3-[1-[2-(2-fluoro-phenyl)-5-methyl-oxazol-4-ylmethyl]-1H-indol-5-yl]-propionic acid;

10

4. (rac)-3-{1-[2-(2-Chloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-oxazol-4-ylmethyl]-1H-indol-5-yl}-2-ethoxy-propionic acid;
5. (S)-3-{1-[2-(2-Chloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-oxazol-4-ylmethyl]-1H-indol-5-yl}-2-ethoxy-propionic acid;
- 5 6. (rac)-2-Ethoxy-3-{1-(5-methyl-2-o-tolyl-oxazol-4-ylmethyl)-1H-indol-5-yl}-propionic acid;
7. (rac)-2-Ethoxy-3-{1-[2-(2-methoxy-phenyl)-5-methyl-oxazol-4-ylmethyl]-1H-indol-5-yl}-propionic acid;
8. (S)-2-Ethoxy-3-{1-[2-(2-methoxy-phenyl)-5-methyl-oxazol-4-ylmethyl]-1H-indol-5-yl}-propionic acid;
- 10 9. (rac)-2-Ethoxy-3-{1-[2-(2-isopropoxy-phenyl)-5-methyl-oxazol-4-ylmethyl]-1H-indol-5-yl}-propionic acid;
10. (rac)-3-{1-[2-(3-Chloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-oxazol-4-ylmethyl]-1H-indol-5-yl}-2-ethoxy-propionic acid;
- 15 11. (rac)-2-Ethoxy-3-{1-[2-(4-ethyl-phenyl)-5-methyl-oxazol-4-ylmethyl]-1H-indol-5-yl}-propionic acid;
12. (S)-2-Ethoxy-3-{1-[2-(4-ethyl-phenyl)-5-methyl-oxazol-4-ylmethyl]-1H-indol-5-yl}-propionic acid;
13. (R)-2-Ethoxy-3-{1-[2-(4-ethyl-phenyl)-5-methyl-oxazol-4-ylmethyl]-1H-indol-5-yl}-propionic acid;
- 20 14. (rac)-2-Ethoxy-3-{1-[2-(4-isopropyl-phenyl)-5-methyl-oxazol-4-ylmethyl]-1H-indol-5-yl}-propionic acid;
15. (rac)-3-{1-[2-(4-tert-Butyl-phenyl)-5-methyl-oxazol-4-ylmethyl]-1H-indol-5-yl}-2-ethoxy-propionic acid;
- 25 16. (rac)-2-Ethoxy-3-{1-[2-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-5-methyl-oxazol-4-ylmethyl]-1H-indol-5-yl}-propionic acid;
17. (rac)-2-Ethoxy-3-{1-[5-methyl-2-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-oxazol-4-ylmethyl]-1H-indol-5-yl}-propionic acid;

18. (S)-2-Ethoxy-3-{1-[5-methyl-2-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-oxazol-4-ylmethyl]-1H-indol-5-yl}-propionic acid;
19. (rac)-3-{1-[2-(3,5-Dimethyl-phenyl)-5-methyl-oxazol-4-ylmethyl]-1H-indol-5-yl}-2-ethoxy-propionic acid;
- 5 20. (rac)-3-{1-[2-(3,5-Dimethoxy-phenyl)-5-methyl-oxazol-4-ylmethyl]-1H-indol-5-yl}-2-ethoxy-propionic acid;
21. (S)-3-{1-[2-(3,5-Dimethoxy-phenyl)-5-methyl-oxazol-4-ylmethyl]-1H-indol-5-yl}-2-ethoxy-propionic acid;
22. (rac)-3-{1-[2-(3,5-Difluoro-phenyl)-5-methyl-oxazol-4-ylmethyl]-1H-indol-5-yl}-2-ethoxy-propionic acid;
- 10 23. (rac)-3-{1-[2-(3,5-Dichloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-oxazol-4-ylmethyl]-1H-indol-5-yl}-2-ethoxy-propionic acid;
24. (rac)-2-Ethoxy-3-{1-[2-(4-fluoro-3-methyl-phenyl)-5-methyl-oxazol-4-ylmethyl]-1H-indol-5-yl}-propionic acid;
- 15 25. (S)-2-Ethoxy-3-{1-[2-(4-fluoro-3-methyl-phenyl)-5-methyl-oxazol-4-ylmethyl]-1H-indol-5-yl}-propionic acid;
26. (rac)-2-Ethoxy-3-[1-(5-methyl-2-thiophen-2-yl-oxazol-4-ylmethyl)-1H-indol-5-yl]-propionic acid;
27. (rac)-2-Ethoxy-3-{1-[2-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-5-methyl-oxazol-4-ylmethyl]-1H-indol-5-yl}-propionic acid;
- 20 28. (rac)-2-Ethoxy-3-[1-(2-phenyl-oxazol-4-ylmethyl)-1H-indol-5-yl]-propionic acid;
29. (rac)-2-Ethoxy-3-[1-(2-phenyl-thiazol-4-ylmethyl)-1H-indol-5-yl]-propionic acid;
30. rac-2-Ethoxy-3-[1-(5-methyl-2-phenyl-thiazol-4-ylmethyl)-1H-indol-5-yl]-propionic acid;
- 25 31. (rac)-3-{1-[2-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-thiazol-4-ylmethyl]-1H-indol-5-yl}-2-ethoxy-propionic acid;
32. (Z)-2-Methoxy-3-[1-(5-methyl-2-phenyl-oxazol-4-ylmethyl)-1H-indol-5-yl]-acrylic acid;

33. (rac)-2-Methoxy-3-[1-(5-methyl-2-phenyl-oxazol-4-ylmethyl)-1H-indol-5-yl]-propionic acid;
34. (Z)-2-Methoxy-3-{1-[2-(5-methyl-2-phenyl-oxazol-4-yl)-ethyl]-1H-indol-5-yl}-acrylic acid; and
- 5 35. (rac)-2-Methoxy-3-{1-[2-(5-methyl-2-phenyl-oxazol-4-yl)-ethyl]-1H-indol-5-yl}-propionic acid.

Examples of particularly preferred compounds of formula (I) are

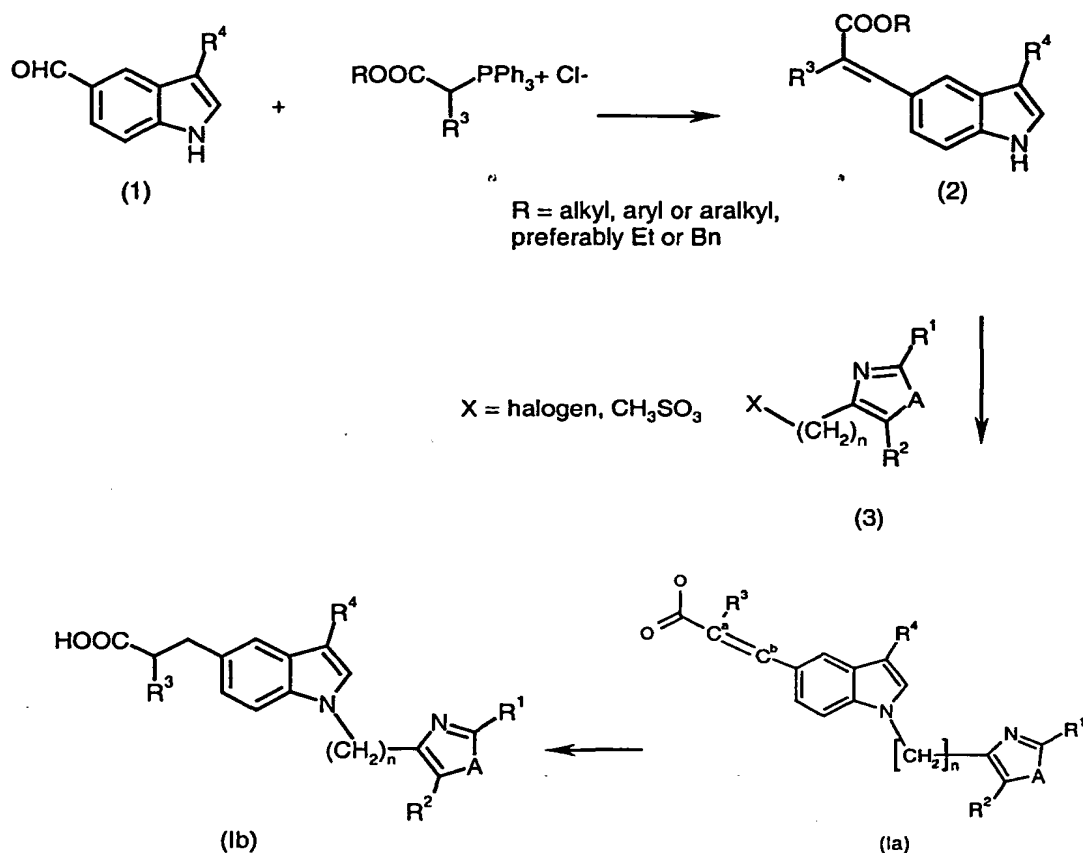
- 10 (S)-3-{1-[2-(2-Chloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-oxazol-4-ylmethyl]-1H-indol-5-yl}-2-ethoxy-propionic acid;
- (S)-2-Ethoxy-3-{1-[2-(2-methoxy-phenyl)-5-methyl-oxazol-4-ylmethyl]-1H-indol-5-yl}-propionic acid;
- (S)-2-Ethoxy-3-{1-[5-methyl-2-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-oxazol-4-ylmethyl]-1H-indol-5-yl}-propionic acid;
- 15 (S)-3-{1-[2-(3,5-Dimethoxy-phenyl)-5-methyl-oxazol-4-ylmethyl]-1H-indol-5-yl}-2-ethoxy-propionic acid; and
- (S)-2-Ethoxy-3-{1-[2-(4-fluoro-3-methyl-phenyl)-5-methyl-oxazol-4-ylmethyl]-1H-indol-5-yl}-propionic acid.

- 20 Processes for the manufacture of compounds of formula I are an object of the invention.

The substituents and indices used in the following description of the processes have the significance given above unless indicated to the contrary.

Compounds of general formula (I), particularly compounds according to formula (Ia) or (Ib), wherein R^1 to R^4 , A and n are defined as before can be prepared according to Scheme I:

Scheme I



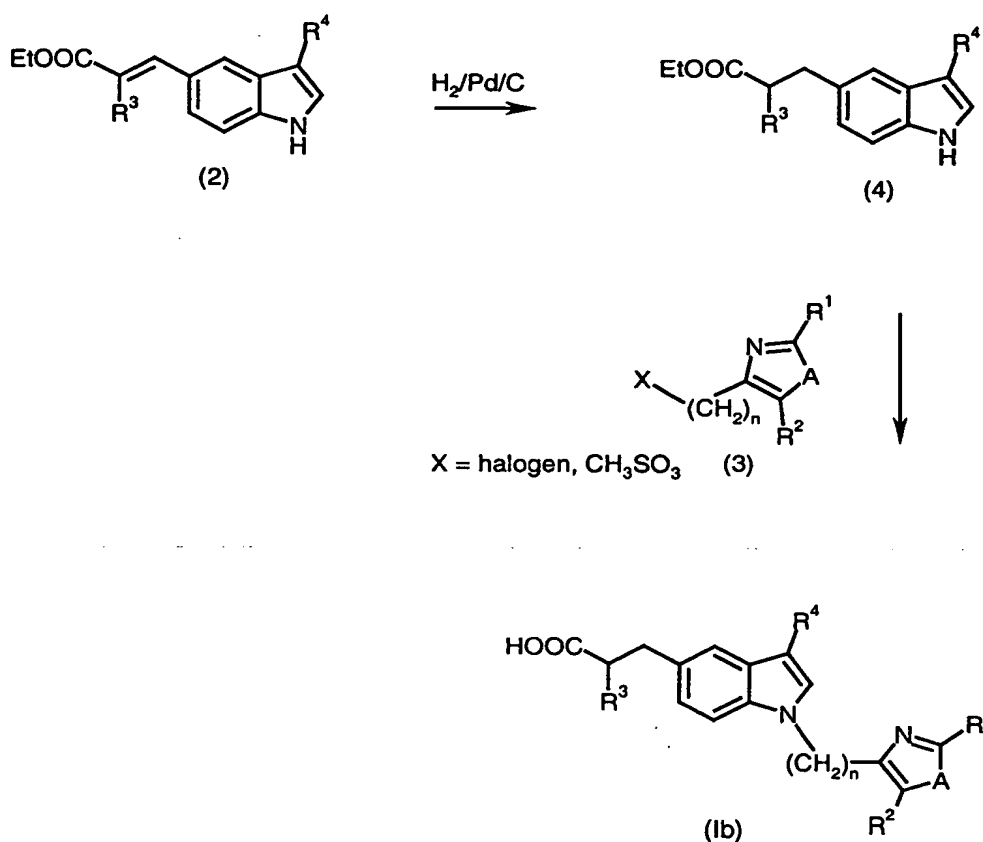
- 5 Aldehydes (1) can be reacted with a Wittig salt (Bach, Karen K.; El-Seedi, Hesham R.; Jensen, Henrik M.; Nielsen, Helene B.; Thomsen, Ib; Torssell, Kurt B. G; Tetrahedron (1994), 50(25), 7543-56) such as (1,2-diethoxy-2-oxoethyl)-triphenyl-phosphonium chloride or (1-methoxy-2-benzyloxy-oxoethyl)-triphenyl-phosphonium chloride in solvents like isopropanol, dichloromethane or tetrahydrofuran or mixtures thereof in the
- 10 presence of a base like potassium carbonate or tetramethyl guanidine, preferably between 0°C and the reflux temperature of the solvents, giving acrylic esters (2) as E and/or Z isomers.

- Alkylation of (2) with the heterocycles (3) followed by *in situ* hydrolysis can be accomplished with KOH in DMSO between 0°C and 80°C preferably at 22°C to give the
- 15 acrylic acids (Ia).

Catalytic hydrogenation of (Ia) with palladium on charcoal in solvents like methanol, ethanol, dichloromethane or tetrahydrofuran or mixtures thereof leads to the indole propionic acids (Ib).

- 5 Alternatively, compounds of general formula (Ib), wherein R^1 to R^4 , A and n are defined as before can be prepared according to Scheme II:

Scheme II



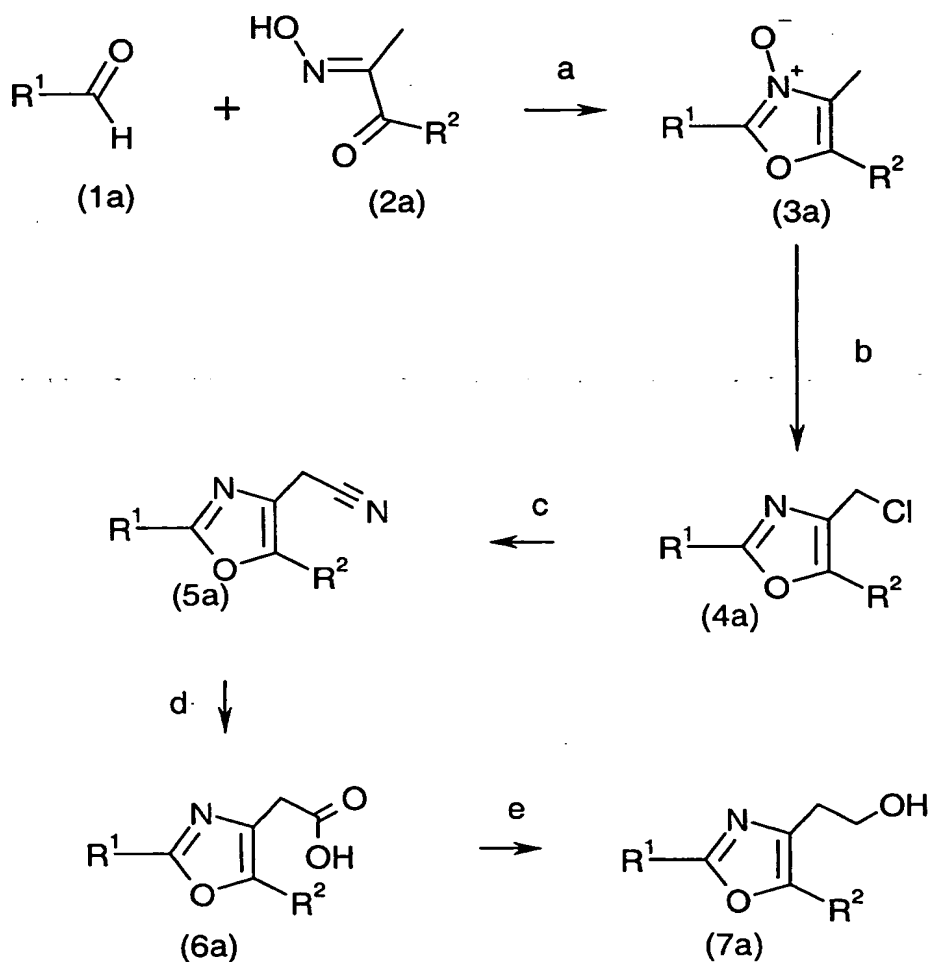
- 10 The alternative preparation of (Ib) according to Scheme II, preferentially be used when R^3 and R^4 are fixed and R^1 , R^2 and A will be varied and when homochiral compounds are synthesized, follows the same type of reactions as described in Scheme I. Homochiral compounds can be prepared e.g. by enzymatic resolutions of the racemic esters (4) using a e.g. a Lipase, the resolved acid being esterified after separation.

Starting compounds (1) are known or can be synthesized by methods known in the art, e.g. by carbonylation of 3-alky-5-halogen indols (Huser, M.; Youinou, M.-T.; Osborn, J. A.; Angew Chem, Int Ed Engl 1989, 28 (10), 1386) or by the classical Fischer indole synthesis.

5

Starting compounds of formula (3), wherein A is oxygen and n is 1 or 2 can be obtained e.g. according to Scheme III.

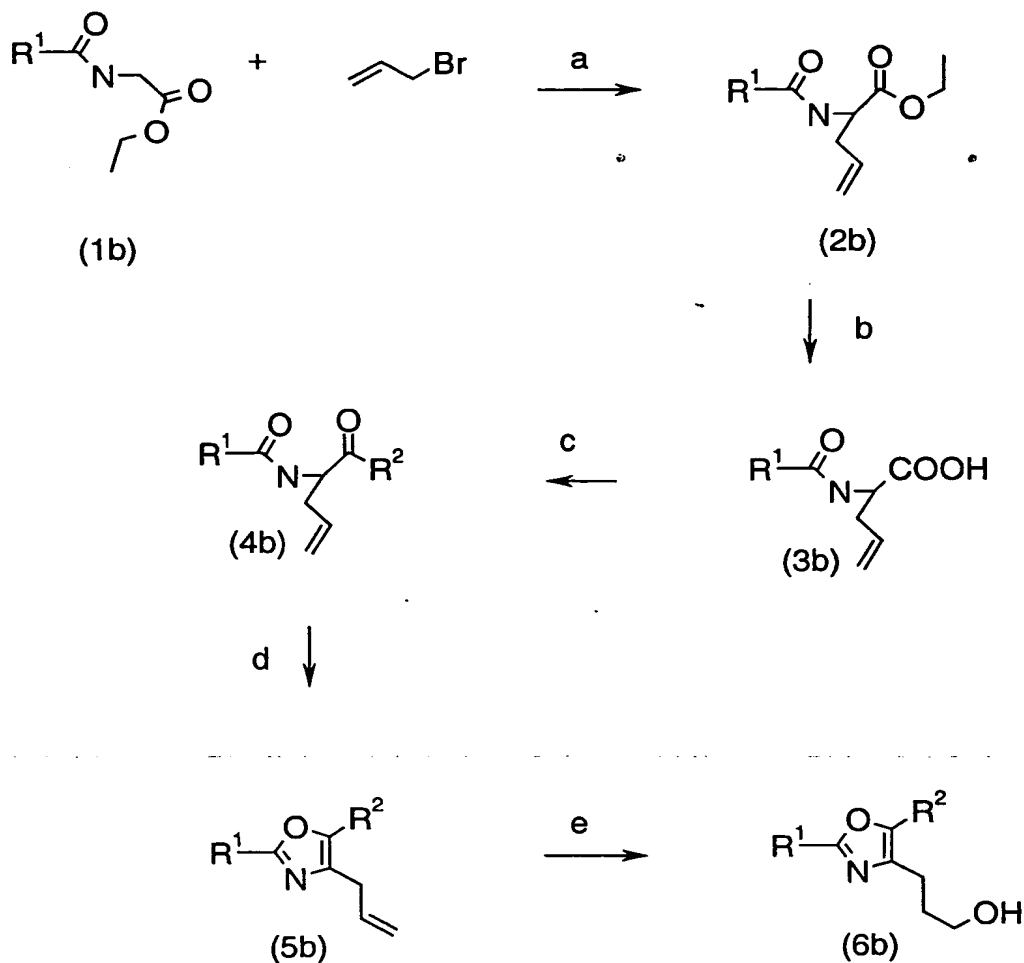
Scheme III



- Aldehydes (1a) are commercially available or known. They are condensed with diketo-monoximes (2a) according to literature precedence (Goto, Y.; Yamazaki, M.; Hamana, M.; Chem Pharm Bull (1971), 19, 2050) in the presence of a strong acid, typically HCl, in a polar solvent like AcOH to yield the oxazole-N-oxides (3a) (step a). Subsequent treatment with POCl₃ in dichloromethane under reflux provides the corresponding primary chlorides (4a) (Goto, Y.; Yamazaki, M.; Hamana, M.; Chem Pharm Bull (1971), 19, 2050, step b). These intermediates are either used as such, transformed according to well established methods into the corresponding alcohols or activated alcohols like mesylates or tosylates or into the bromides or iodides, or finally further elaborated via S_N2-reaction with NaCN to give, via nitrils 5 (step c), exhaustive hydrolysis (step d) and reduction (step e), e. g. with borane in tetrahydrofuran, the building blocks (7a). Finally, the alcohols (7a) can be converted into compounds of formula 3 e.g by treatment with methanesulfonyl chloride in dichloromethane in the presence of a base like triethylamine preferably in a temperature range between -20°C and room temperature or by reaction with carbon tetrachloride or carbon tetrabromide and triphenylphosphine in solvents like tetrahydrofuran preferably in a temperature range between room temperature and the reflux temperature of the solvents; thus yielding compounds of formula 3 as methanesulfonates, chlorides or bromides, respectively.
- 4-Chloromethyl-2-aryl or 2-heteroaryl-oxazoles (4a) with R² equal hydrogen are preferably prepared from the corresponding aryl or heteroaryl carboxamides and 1,3-dichloroacetone as described e. g. in Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett. (2000), 10(17), 2041-2044.

Starting compounds of formula (3), wherein A is oxygen and n is 3 can be obtained e.g. according to Scheme IV:

Scheme IV



5

N-Acyl-glycine esters (1b) are either commercially available, known, or can be prepared by standard operations of N-acylation. Mono-allylated esters (2b) can easily be obtained by double deprotonation of (1b) with a strong, non-nucleophilic base like LiHMDS in an aprotic solvent like THF, typically at -78°C , followed by treatment with allyl bromide to produce selectively the C-alkylated products (2b) (step a). Standard hydrolysis generates intermediate acids (3b) (step b), which are then transformed, following well established literature precedence (J. Med. Chem. (1996), 39, 3897), into compounds (4b) (step c). Ring-closure to the oxazole using trifluoro-acetic acid and trifluoro-acetic anhydride as reagents generates key intermediates (5b) (step d), which, finally, are elaborated via

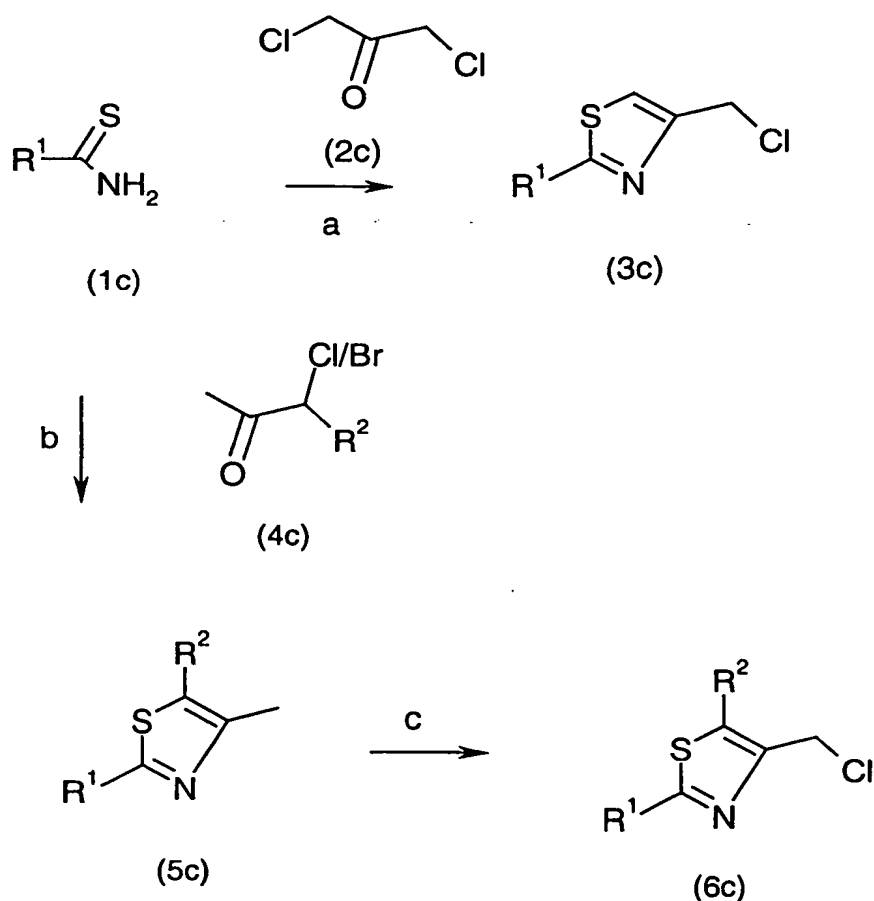
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hydroboration to the target alcohols (6b), e. g. with 9-BBN in THF and ensuing oxidative work-up with H_2O_2 and NaOH (step e). Finally, the alcohols (6b) can be converted into compounds of formula 3 e.g by treatment with methanesulfonyl chloride in dichloromethane in the presence of a base like triethylamine preferably in a temperature range between -20°C and room temperature or by reaction with carbon tetrachloride or carbon tetrabromide and triphenylphosphine in solvents like tetrahydrofuran preferably in a temperature range between room temperature and the reflux temperature of the solvents; thus yielding compounds of formula 3 as methanesulfonates, chlorides or bromides, respectively.

10

Starting compounds of formula (3), wherein A is sulfur and n is 1 can be obtained e.g. according to Scheme V:

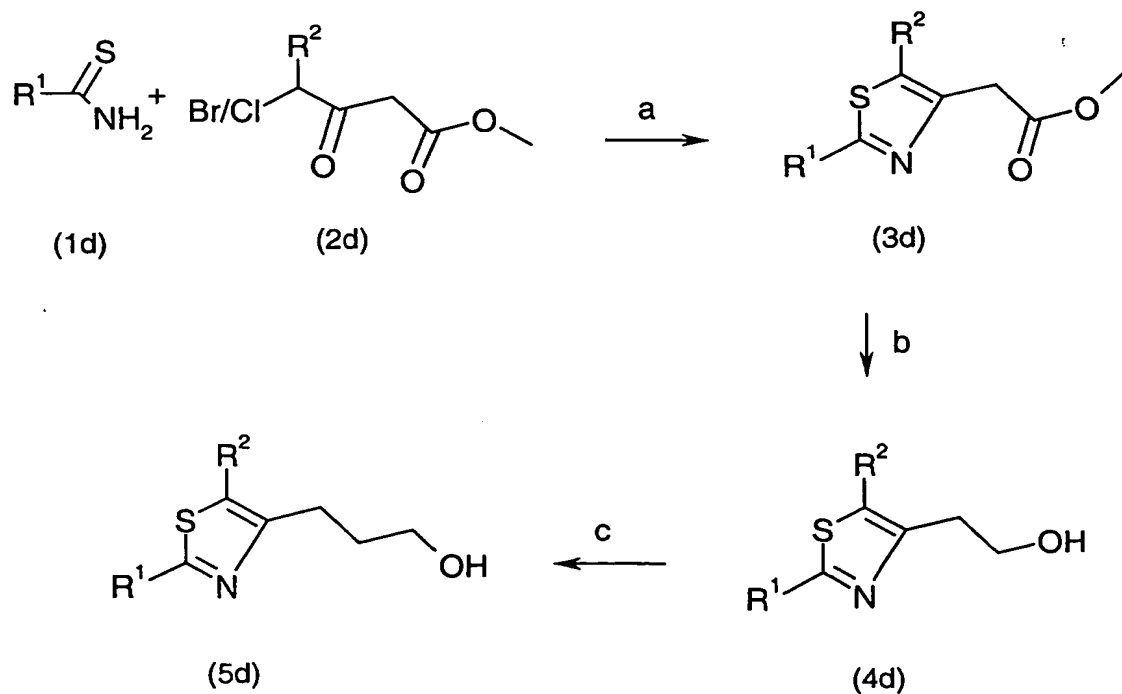
Scheme V



Thioamides (1c) are known or can be prepared by methods known in the art, e. g. by treatment of the corresponding carboxamide with phosphorus pentasulfide or with Lawesson's Reagent [2,4-bis(4-methoxyphenyl)-1,3-dithia-2,4-diphosphetane-2,4-disulfide] in a solvent like toluene at temperatures preferably between 60°C and the reflux temperature of the solvent. Thioamides (1c) may be condensed with 1,3-dichloroacetone in solvents like acetone or acetonitrile between room temperature and the reflux temperature of the solvents, followed by treatment with strong acid, e. g. concentrated sulfuric acid, preferably at ambient temperature (step a). Alternatively, thioamides (1c) are condensed with alpha-bromo or alpha-chloro ketones (4c) in a solvent like ethanol, preferably at reflux temperature, to give aryl-thiazoles (5c) bearing a methyl function at position 4 (step b) [compare Eur. Pat. Appl. (1987), EP 207453 A2]. By treatment of these aryl-thiazoles (5c) with N-chlorosuccinimide in solvents like acetonitrile, preferably at reflux temperature, chloromethyl compounds (6c) are obtained (step c) [compare PCT Int. Appl. (2001), WO 0119805 A1].

Starting compounds of formula (3), wherein A is sulfur and n is 2 or 3 can be obtained e.g. according to Scheme VI:

Scheme VI



Condensation of thioamides (1d) with a suitable bis-electrophile, e. g. methyl 4-bromo- or 4-chloro-3-oxo-alkanoates (2d), preferably in a solvent like toluene at elevated temperatures (e. g. at reflux temperature), gives thiazoles (3d) carrying an acetic acid ester function at position 4 (step a) [compare PCT Int. Appl. (1997), WO97/31907 A1]. 4-Bromo-3-oxo-alkanoates (2d) are known or can be prepared by methods known in the art [compare PCT Int. Appl. (2001), WO 01/79202 A1]. Thiazoles (3d) can then be reduced, e. g. with lithium aluminum hydride, to thiazoles (4d) (step b). Optionally, an elongation of the side chain can then be performed by standard methods, such as transformation of the alcohol function into a leaving group, e. g. a mesylate, ensuing treatment with cyanide, saponification and reduction, affording thiazoles (5d) with a hydroxy-propyl function attached to position 4 (step c). Finally, the alcohols (4d) and (5d) can be activated to the mesylates or tosylates using well known standard procedures.

The conversion of a compound of formula I into a pharmaceutically acceptable salt can be carried out by treatment of such a compound with an inorganic acid, for example a hydrohalic acid, such as, for example, hydrochloric acid or hydrobromic acid, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, phosphoric acid etc., or with an organic acid, such as, for example, acetic acid, citric acid, maleic acid, fumaric acid, tartaric acid, methanesulfonic acid or p-toluenesulfonic acid. The corresponding carboxylate salts can also be prepared from the compounds of formula I by treatment with physiologically compatible bases such as sodium or potassium hydroxide or a tertiary amine as triethylamine.

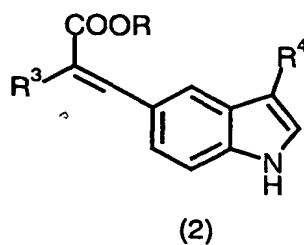
The conversion of compounds of formula I into pharmaceutically acceptable esters or amides can be carried out e.g. by treatment of suited amino or hydroxyl groups present in the molecules with an carboxylic acid such as acetic acid, with a condensating reagent such as benzotriazol-1-yloxytris(dimethylamino)phosphonium hexafluorophosphate (BOP) or N,N-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (DCCI) to produce the carboxylic ester or carboxylic amide.

Preferably, the conversion of compounds of formula I into pharmaceutically acceptable esters can e.g. be carried out by treatment of compounds of formula (I) in the presence of a condensating reagent such as benzotriazol-1-yloxytris(dimethylamino)phosphonium hexafluorophosphate (BOP) or N,N-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (DCCI) and 4-dimethylamino-pyridine with the corresponding

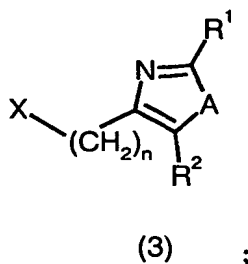
alcohol in solvents such as e.g. N,N-dimethylformamide according to methods well known in the art.

Further preferred is a process for the preparation of a compound according to formula I comprising one of the following reactions:

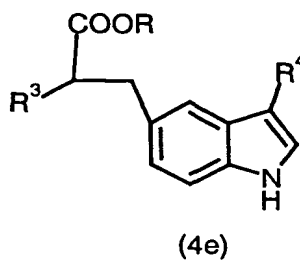
- 5 a) reaction of a compound according to formula



in the presence of a compound according to formula

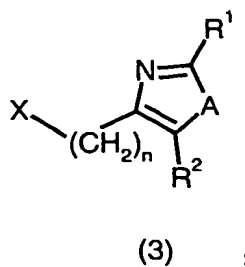


- b) reaction of a compound according to formula

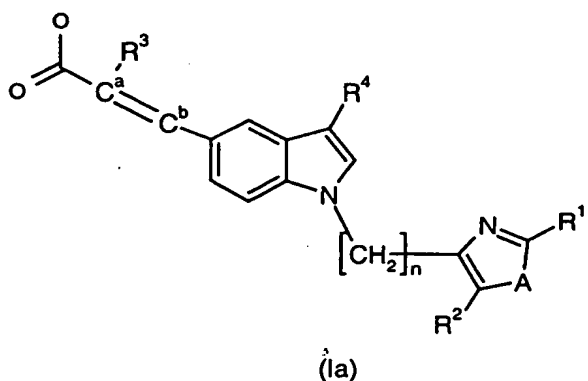


10

in the presence of a compound according to formula



c) hydrogenation of a compound according to formula



wherein R^1 to R^4 , A and n are defined as in claim 1, X is halogen or CH_3SO_3 and R is alkyl, aryl or aralkyl.

5

Preferred intermediates are:

(Z)-2-Ethoxy-3-(1H-indol-5-yl)-acrylic acid ethyl ester

rac-2-Ethoxy-3-(1H-indol-5-yl)-propionic acid ethyl ester

(S)-2-Ethoxy-3-(1H-indol-5-yl)-propionic acid

10 (S)-2-Ethoxy-3-(1H-indol-5-yl)-propionic acid methyl ester

(R)-2-Ethoxy-3-(1H-indol-5-yl)-propionic acid ethyl ester

(Z)-3-(1H-Indol-5-yl)-2-methoxy-acrylic acid benzyl ester

As described above, the compounds of formula (I) of the present invention can be used as medicaments for the treatment and/or prevention of diseases which are modulated by $\text{PPAR}\alpha$ and/or $\text{PPAR}\gamma$ agonists. Examples of such diseases are diabetes, particularly non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, elevated blood pressure, increased lipid and cholesterol levels, atherosclerotic diseases, metabolic syndrome, endothelial dysfunction, procoagulant state, dyslipidemia, polycystic ovary syndrome, inflammatory diseases (such as e.g. crown disease, inflammatory bowel disease, colitis, pancreatitis, cholestasis/fibrosis of the liver, and diseases that have an inflammatory component such as e.g. Alzheimer's disease or impaired/improvable cognitive function) and proliferative diseases (cancers such as e.g. liposarcoma, colon cancer, prostate cancer, pancreatic cancer and breast

cancer). The use as medicament for the treatment and/or prevention of non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus is preferred.

5 The compounds of formula I described above for use as therapeutically active substances are a further object of the invention. Preferred is the use as therapeutically active substances for the prophylaxis and/or therapy of diabetes, non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, elevated blood pressure, increased lipid and cholesterol levels, atherosclerotic diseases or metabolic syndrome and particularly preferred non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus.

10 Also an object of the invention are compounds described above for the preparation of medicaments for the prophylaxis and/or therapy of diseases which are modulated by PPAR α and/or PPAR γ agonists, preferably for the production of medicaments for the prophylaxis and/or therapy of diabetes, non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, elevated blood pressure, increased lipid and cholesterol levels, atherosclerotic diseases or metabolic
15 syndrome and particularly preferred non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus.

Likewise an object of the invention are pharmaceutical compositions comprising a compound of formula I described above and a therapeutically inert carrier. Another object of the present invention is the above pharmaceutical composition further comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a lipase inhibitor particularly, wherein the lipase
20 inhibitor is orlistat.

An object of the invention is also the use of the compounds described above for the production of medicaments, particularly for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of diseases which are modulated by PPAR α and/or PPAR γ agonists, preferably diabetes, non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, elevated blood pressure, increased lipid and cholesterol levels, atherosclerotic diseases or metabolic syndrome and particularly preferred non-insulin
25 dependent diabetes mellitus.

A further object of the present invention is the use of a compound of formula I in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of diseases which are modulated by PPAR α and/or PPAR γ agonists in a patient who is also receiving
30 treatment with a lipase inhibitor. Preferred is the above use, wherein the lipase inhibitor is orlistat. Particularly preferred is the above use for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of diseases, wherein the diseases are diabetes, non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus,

elevated blood pressure, increased lipid and cholesterol levels, atherosclerotic diseases or metabolic syndrome and particularly preferred non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus.

A further object of the invention comprises compounds which are manufactured according to one of the described processes.

5 A further object of the invention is a method for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of diseases which are modulated by PPAR α and/or PPAR γ agonists, preferably diabetes, non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, elevated blood pressure, increased lipid and cholesterol levels, atherosclerotic diseases or metabolic syndrome and particularly preferred non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, whereby an effective amount of a
10 compound of formula I is administered. Another object of the present invention is the above method which further comprises administration to the human a therapeutically effective amount of a lipase inhibitor, particularly, wherein the lipase inhibitor is orlistat. The above method for simultaneous, separate or sequential administration is also an object of the present invention.

15

Assay Procedures

The following tests can be used in order to determine the activity of the compounds of formula I.

Background information on the performed assays can be found in: Nichols JS et al.

20 "Development of a scintillation proximity assay for peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma ligand binding domain", (1998) Anal. Biochem. 257: 112-119.

Full-length cDNA clones for human PPAR α and mouse PPAR γ were obtained by RT-PCR from human adipose and mouse liver cRNA, respectively, cloned into plasmid vectors and verified by DNA sequencing. Bacterial and mammalian expression vectors were
25 constructed to produce glutathione-s-transferase (GST) and Gal4 DNA binding domain proteins fused to the ligand binding domains (LBD) of PPAR γ (aa 174 to 476) and PPAR α (aa 167 to 469). To accomplish this, the portions of the cloned sequences encoding the LBDs were amplified from the full-length clones by PCR and then subcloned into the plasmid vectors. Final clones were verified by DNA sequence analysis.

Induction, expression, and purification of GST-LBD fusion proteins were performed in *E. coli* strain BL21(pLysS) cells by standard methods (Ref: Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, Wiley Press, edited by Ausubel et al.).

Radioligand Binding Assay

- 5 PPAR α receptor binding was assayed in TKE10 (10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8, 50 mM KCl, 2mM EDTA, 0.1mg/ml fatty acid free BSA and 10 mM DTT). For each 96 well 2.4 ug equivalent of GST-PPAR α -LBD fusion protein and radioligand, e.g. 40000 dpm 2(S)-(2-benzoyl-phenylamino)-3-{4-[1,1-ditritio-2-(5-methyl-2-phenyl-oxazol-4-yl)-ethoxy]-phenyl}-propionic acid, were incubated in 100 ul volume at RT for 2 hrs. Bound ligand
10 was removed from unbound ligand by solid phase separation using MultiScreen plates (Millipore) filled with 80 ul of SG25 according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

- PPAR γ receptor binding was assayed in TKE50 (50mM Tris-HCl, pH 8, 50 mM KCl, 2mM EDTA, 0.1 mg/ml fatty acid-free BSA and 10 mM DTT). For each 96 well reaction an 140 ng equivalent of GST-PPAR γ -LBD fusion protein was bound to 10 ug SPA beads
15 (PharmaciaAmersham) in a final volume of 50 ul by shaking. The resulting slurry was incubated for 1h at RT and centrifuged for 2 min at 1300g. The supernatant containing unbound protein was removed and the semidry pellet containing the receptor-coated beads was resolved in 50 ul of TKE. For radioligand binding e.g. 10000 dpm 2(S)-(2-benzoyl-phenylamino)-3-{4-[1,1-ditritio-2-(5-methyl-2-phenyl-oxazol-4-yl)-ethoxy]-phenyl}-
20 propionic acid in 50 ul were added, the reaction incubated at RT for 1h and scintillation proximity counting performed. All binding assays were performed in 96 well plates and the amount of bound ligand measured on a Packard TopCount using OptiPlates (Packard). Nonspecific binding was determined in the presence of 10^{-4} M unlabelled compound. Dose response curves were done in triplicates within a range of concentration from 10^{-10} M to
25 10^{-4} M.

Luciferase Transcriptional Reporter Gene Assays

- Baby hamster kidney cells (BHK21 ATCC CCL10) were grown in DMEM medium containing 10% FBS at 37°C in a 95%O₂:5%CO₂ atmosphere. Cells were seeded in 6 well plates at a density of 10^5 Cells/well and then batch-transfected with either the pFA-PPAR γ -
30 LBD or pFA-PPAR α -LBD expression plasmids plus the pFR-luc reporter plasmid and an expression plasmid encoding the secretable form of alkaline phosphatase (SEAP) as a normalization control. Transfection was accomplished with the Fugene 6 reagent (Roche

Molecular Biochemicals) according to the suggested protocol. Six hours following transfection, the cells were harvested by trypsinization and seeded in 96 well plates at a density of 10^4 cells/well. After 24 hours to allow attachment of cells, the medium was removed and replaced with 100 ul of phenol red-free medium containing the test substances or control ligands (final. 0.1% DMSO). Following incubation of the cells for 24 hours with substances, 50 ul of the supernatant was recovered and analyzed for SEAP activity (Roche Molecular Biochemicals). The remainder of the supernatant was discarded, 50 ul PBS was added per well followed by one volume of Luciferase Constant-Light Reagent (Roche Molecular Biochemicals) to lyse the cells and initiate the luciferase reaction. Luminescence for both SEAP and luciferase was measured in a Packard TopCount. Luciferase activity was normalized to the SEAP control and transcriptional activation in the presence of a test substance was expressed as fold-activation over cells incubated in the absence of the substance. EC₅₀ values were calculated using the XLfit program (ID Business Solutions Ltd. UK).

The compounds of the present invention exhibit IC₅₀ values of 0.1 nM to 50 μ M, preferably 1 nM to 10 μ M, particularly 1 - 3500 nM, more preferred 20 to 1000 nM, for PPAR α and PPAR γ . The compounds further exhibit EC₅₀ values of 0.1 nM to 50 μ M, preferably 1 nM to 10 μ M, more preferably 1 - 3500 nM, particularly 20 to 1000 nM, for PPAR α and PPAR γ .

The following table shows measured values for some selected compounds of the present invention and for a compound already known in the art (e.g.: Rosiglitazone, Drugs 1999, Vol 57(6), 921-930).

	PPAR α IC ₅₀ (μ M)	PPAR γ IC ₅₀ (μ M)	PPAR α EC ₅₀ (μ M)	PPAR γ EC ₅₀ (μ M)
Example 5	0.24	0.36	1.52	0.17
Example 8	0.28	0.40	0.19	0.56
Example 18	0.03	0.18	0.08	0.13
Example 21	0.03	0.005	0.03	0.07
Example 25	0.12	0.05	0.06	0.05
Rosiglitazone	inactive	1.1	inactive	0.41

The compounds of formula I and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts and esters can be used as medicaments, e.g. in the form of pharmaceutical preparations for enteral, parenteral or topical administration. They can be administered, for example, perorally, e.g. in the form of tablets, coated tablets, dragées, hard and soft gelatine capsules, solutions, emulsions or suspensions, rectally, e.g. in the form of suppositories, parenterally, e.g. in the form of injection solutions or infusion solutions, or topically, e.g. in the form of ointments, creams or oils.

The production of the pharmaceutical preparations can be effected in a manner which will be familiar to any person skilled in the art by bringing the described compounds of formula I and their pharmaceutically acceptable, into a galenical administration form together with suitable, non-toxic, inert, therapeutically compatible solid or liquid carrier materials and, if desired, usual pharmaceutical adjuvants.

Suitable carrier materials are not only inorganic carrier materials, but also organic carrier materials. Thus, for example, lactose, corn starch or derivatives thereof, talc, stearic acid or its salts can be used as carrier materials for tablets, coated tablets, dragées and hard gelatine capsules. Suitable carrier materials for soft gelatine capsules are, for example, vegetable oils, waxes, fats and semi-solid and liquid polyols (depending on the nature of the active ingredient no carriers are, however, required in the case of soft gelatine capsules). Suitable carrier materials for the production of solutions and syrups are, for example, water, polyols, sucrose, invert sugar and the like. Suitable carrier materials for injection solutions are, for example, water, alcohols, polyols, glycerol and vegetable oils.

Suitable carrier materials for suppositories are, for example, natural or hardened oils, waxes, fats and semi-liquid or liquid polyols. Suitable carrier materials for topical preparations are glycerides, semi-synthetic and synthetic glycerides, hydrogenated oils, liquid waxes, liquid paraffins, liquid fatty alcohols, sterols, polyethylene glycols and
5 cellulose derivatives.

Usual stabilizers, preservatives, wetting and emulsifying agents, consistency-improving agents, flavour-improving agents, salts for varying the osmotic pressure, buffer substances, solubilizers, colorants and masking agents and antioxidants come into consideration as pharmaceutical adjuvants.

10 The dosage of the compounds of formula I can vary within wide limits depending on the disease to be controlled, the age and the individual condition of the patient and the mode of administration, and will, of course, be fitted to the individual requirements in each particular case. For adult patients a daily dosage of about 1 mg to about 1000 mg, especially about 1 mg to about 100 mg, comes into consideration. Depending on the
15 dosage it is convenient to administer the daily dosage in several dosage units.

The pharmaceutical preparations conveniently contain about 0.5-500 mg, preferably 0.5-100 mg, of a compound of formula I.

The following Examples serve to illustrate the present invention in more detail. They are, however, not intended to limit its scope in any manner.

20

Examples

a) Preparation of intermediates:

Preparation 1

5

rac-2-Ethoxy-3-(1H-indol-5-yl)-propionic acid ethyl ester

a) (Z)-2-Ethoxy-3-(1H-indol-5-yl)-acrylic acid ethyl ester

To a solution of 25.73 g of (1,2-diethoxy-2-oxoethyl)triphenyl phosphonium chloride in
10 200 ml of dichloromethane was added at 0°C 8.0 ml of tetramethyl guanidine and the
mixture was warmed to 22°C. The mixture was treated with 5.81 g of 5-formyl-indole and
stirring was continued at 40°C for 16 h. The mixture was treated again with 25.73 g of the
Wittig salt and 8.0 ml of tetramethyl guanidine and stirring was continued at 40°C for 24 h
after which time the conversion was complete. The mixture was evaporated and the
15 residue partitioned between AcOEt and water. The organic layer was dried, evaporated and
the residue chromatographed on silica (n-hexane/AcOEt, 2:1) to give 9.80 g of the title
compound as an oil which solidified on storing at 22°C to give a pale yellow solid. MS:
(M)⁺ 259.2.

b) rac-2-Ethoxy-3-(1H-indol-5-yl)-propionic acid ethyl ester

20 A suspension of 9.7 g of (Z)-2-ethoxy-3-(1H-indol-5-yl)-acrylic acid ethyl ester in 100 ml
of EtOH and 1.0 g of Pd/C (10%) was hydrogenated at 22°C for 2 h after which time
hydrogen uptake ceased. The suspension was filtered, the filtrate evaporated and the
residue chromatographed on silica (n-hexane/AcOEt, 2:1) to give 8.7 g of the title
compound as a white solid. MS: (M)⁺ 261.2.

25

Preparation 2

(R)-2-Ethoxy-3-(1H-indol-5-yl)-propionic acid ethyl ester and (S)-2-ethoxy-3-(1H-indol-5-yl)-propionic acid methyl ester

A solution of 5.00 g of rac-2-ethoxy-3-(1H-indol-5-yl)-propionic acid ethyl ester in 170ml
30 of t-butyl methyl ether was emulsified with 675 ml of 0.1 M sodium chloride, 3mM
sodium phosphate pH 7.0 by vigorous stirring. 200 mg of Chirazyme L-6 (commercially

available from Roche Diagnostics) was added and the pH maintained at 7.0 by the controlled addition of 0.1 N sodium hydroxide solution (pH-stat) under vigorous stirring. After a consumption of 81.6 ml (43% conversion; 5.7 h) the reaction mixture was extracted (2x500 ml dichloromethane) to give the (R)-enriched ethyl ester. The aqueous
5 phase was acidified to pH 2.5 and extracted (3x500 ml dichloromethane) to give 1.64 g of (S)-2-ethoxy-3-(1H-indol-5-yl)-propionic acid as a yellowish foam, ee = 94% (Chiralcel-OJ, 25cm x 4.6mm; 80% heptane / 20% (EtOH + 1.5%TFA). MS: (M)+ 233.1. $[\alpha]_D = -30.0^\circ$ (1.1% in EtOH).

A stirred solution of 0.70 g of the (S)-acid in 6 ml of methanol and 0.6 ml of water was
10 treated with a 0.6 M solution of diazomethane in ethylether until gas evolution ceased (15 ml). The mixture was evaporated and the residue chromatographed on RP-18 (CH₃CN/H₂O; 1:1) to give 0.37 g of (S)-2-ethoxy-3-(1H-indol-5-yl)-propionic acid methyl ester as a brown oil. MS: (M+H)⁺ 248.2.

The (R)-enriched ester (2.91 g, 81% ee) was subjected to a second, analogous enzymatic
15 hydrolysis (100 ml t-butyl methyl ether, 400 ml buffer, 30 mg Chirazyme L-6). After a consumption of 12.4 ml of titrating agent (45h) the reaction mixture was extracted (3x500 ml dichloromethane) to give 2.45 g of (R)-2-ethoxy-3-(1H-indol-5-yl)-propionic acid ethyl ester as a brown oil, ee = 96% (conditions see above). MS: (M+H)⁺ 262.1, (M+NH₄)⁺ 279.1. $[\alpha]_D = +10.5^\circ$ (1.1% in EtOH).

20

Preparation 3

(Z)-3-(1H-indol-5-yl)-2-methoxy-acrylic acid benzyl ester

To a solution of 3.70 g of (1-methoxy-2-benzyloxy-oxoethyl)triphenyl phosphonium chloride in 60 ml of dichloromethane was added at 0°C 1.07 ml of tetramethyl guanidine
25 and the mixture was warmed to 22°C. The mixture was treated with 2.25 g of 5-formyl-indole and stirring was continued at 40°C for 16 h. The mixture was treated again with 3.70 g of the Wittig salt and 1.07 ml of tetramethyl guanidine and stirring was continued at 40° for 24 h after which time the conversion was complete. The mixture was evaporated and the residue partitioned between AcOEt and water. The organic layer was dried,
30 evaporated and the residue chromatographed on silica (n-hexane/AcOEt, 4:1) to give 1.67 g of the title compound as a pale yellow oil. MS: (M+H)⁺ 308.2.

b) Preparation of final compounds

General description for the alkylation of the indoles followed by *in situ* hydrolysis

To a solution of 1 mmol of the indole in 7 ml of DMSO was added at 22°C 4 mmol of powdered KOH, stirring was continued for 15 min which was followed by the addition of a solution of 1.7 mmol of the chloride or mesylate in 1 ml of DMSO and stirring was continued until the conversion was complete (overnight). The dark mixture was acidified to pH = 3 using formic acid followed by partitioning between AcOEt and saturated aqueous NH₄Cl. The aqueous layer was extracted several times with AcOEt and the organic layers were washed several times with water. The combined organic layers were dried, evaporated and the residue was chromatographed on silica or on RP-18 using AcOEt/n-hexane or CH₃CN/H₂O, respectively, of various ratios to give the compounds characterized in the following examples.

Example 1

15 rac-2-Ethoxy-3-[1-(5-methyl-2-phenyl-oxazol-4-ylmethyl)-1H-indol-5-yl]-propionic acid

Starting from rac-2-ethoxy-3-(1H-indol-5-yl)-propionic acid ethyl ester and 4-chloromethyl-2-phenyl-5-methyl-oxazole, the title compound was obtained in 64% yield as a pale yellow solid. MS: (M-H)⁻ 403.3.

20

Example 2

(S)-2-Ethoxy-3-[1-(5-methyl-2-phenyl-oxazol-4-ylmethyl)-1H-indol-5-yl]-propionic acid

Starting from (S)-2-ethoxy-3-(1H-indol-5-yl)-propionic acid methyl ester and 4-chloromethyl-2-phenyl-5-methyl-oxazole, the title compound was obtained in 64 % yield as a colourless oil. MS: (M-H)⁻ 403.3.

Example 3

rac-2-Ethoxy-3-[1-[2-(2-fluoro-phenyl)-5-methyl-oxazol-4-ylmethyl]-1H-indol-5-yl]-propionic acid

Starting from rac-2-ethoxy-3-(1H-indol-5-yl)-propionic acid ethyl ester and 4-chloromethyl-2-(2-fluoro-phenyl)-5-methyl-oxazole, the title compound was obtained in 47% yield as a yellow solid. MS: (M+H)⁺ 423.3.

Example 4

rac-3-[1-[2-(2-Chloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-oxazol-4-ylmethyl]-1H-indol-5-yl]-2-ethoxy-propionic acid

Starting from rac-2-ethoxy-3-(1H-indol-5-yl)-propionic acid ethyl ester and 4-chloromethyl-2-(2-chloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-oxazole, the title compound was obtained in 31% yield as a yellow solid. MS: (M+H)⁺ 439.3.

Example 5

(S)-3-[1-[2-(2-Chloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-oxazol-4-ylmethyl]-1H-indol-5-yl]-2-ethoxy-propionic acid

Starting from (S)-2-ethoxy-3-(1H-indol-5-yl)-propionic acid methyl ester and 4-chloromethyl-2-(2-chloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-oxazole, the title compound was obtained in 56% yield as a pale brown amorphous solid. MS: (M-H)⁻ 437.2.

Example 6

rac-2-Ethoxy-3-[1-(5-methyl-2-o-tolyl-oxazol-4-ylmethyl)-1H-indol-5-yl]-propionic acid

Starting from rac-2-ethoxy-3-(1H-indol-5-yl)-propionic acid ethyl ester and 4-chloromethyl-5-methyl-2-o-tolyl-oxazole, the title compound was obtained in 43% yield as a pale brown solid. MS: (M+H)⁺ 419.3.

Example 7

rac-2-Ethoxy-3-{1-[2-(2-methoxy-phenyl)-5-methyl-oxazol-4-ylmethyl]-1H-indol-5-yl}-propionic acid

Starting from rac-2-ethoxy-3-(1H-indol-5-yl)-propionic acid ethyl ester and 4-chloromethyl-2-(2-methoxy-phenyl)-5-methyl-oxazole, the title compound was obtained in 56% yield as a pale yellow solid. MS: (M+H)⁺ 435.3.

Example 8

(S)-2-Ethoxy-3-{1-[2-(2-methoxy-phenyl)-5-methyl-oxazol-4-ylmethyl]-1H-indol-5-yl}-propionic acid

Starting from (S)-2-ethoxy-3-(1H-indol-5-yl)-propionic acid methyl ester and 4-chloromethyl-2-(2-methoxy-phenyl)-5-methyl-oxazole, the title compound was obtained in 66% yield as a pale yellow solid. MS: (M-H)⁻ 433.2.

Example 9

rac-2-Ethoxy-3-{1-[2-(2-isopropoxy-phenyl)-5-methyl-oxazol-4-ylmethyl]-1H-indol-5-yl}-propionic acid

Starting from rac-2-ethoxy-3-(1H-indol-5-yl)-propionic acid ethyl ester and 4-chloromethyl-2-(2-isopropoxy-phenyl)-5-methyl-oxazole, the title compound was obtained in 60% yield as a brown oil. MS: (M+H)⁺ 463.3.

Example 10

rac-3-{1-[2-(3-Chloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-oxazol-4-ylmethyl]-1H-indol-5-yl}-2-ethoxy-propionic acid

Starting from rac-2-ethoxy-3-(1H-indol-5-yl)-propionic acid ethyl ester and 4-chloromethyl-2-(3-chloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-oxazole, the title compound was obtained in 21% yield as a yellow solid. MS: (M+H)⁺ 439.3.

Example 11

rac-2-Ethoxy-3-{1-[2-(4-ethyl-phenyl)-5-methyl-oxazol-4-ylmethyl]-1H-indol-5-yl}-propionic acid

Starting from rac-2-ethoxy-3-(1H-indol-5-yl)-propionic acid ethyl ester and 4-chloromethyl-2-(4-ethyl-phenyl)-5-methyl-oxazole, the title compound was obtained in 41% yield as a yellow solid. MS: (M+H)⁺ 433.4.

Example 12

(S)-2-Ethoxy-3-{1-[2-(4-ethyl-phenyl)-5-methyl-oxazol-4-ylmethyl]-1H-indol-5-yl}-propionic acid

Starting from (S)-2-ethoxy-3-(1H-indol-5-yl)-propionic acid methyl ester and 4-chloromethyl-2-(4-ethyl-phenyl)-5-methyl-oxazole, the title compound was obtained in 47% yield as a colourless solid. MS: (M-H)⁻ 431.3.

Example 13

(R)-2-Ethoxy-3-{1-[2-(4-ethyl-phenyl)-5-methyl-oxazol-4-ylmethyl]-1H-indol-5-yl}-propionic acid

Starting from (R)-2-ethoxy-3-(1H-indol-5-yl)-propionic acid ethyl ester and 4-chloromethyl-2-(4-ethyl-phenyl)-5-methyl-oxazole, the title compound was obtained in 60% yield as a pale yellow solid. MS: (M-H)⁻ 431.2.

Example 14

rac-2-Ethoxy-3-{1-[2-(4-isopropyl-phenyl)-5-methyl-oxazol-4-ylmethyl]-1H-indol-5-yl}-propionic acid

Starting from rac-2-ethoxy-3-(1H-indol-5-yl)-propionic acid ethyl ester and 4-chloromethyl-2-(4-isopropyl-phenyl)-5-methyl-oxazole, the title compound was obtained in 48% yield as a yellow solid. MS: (M+H)⁺ 447.4.

Example 15

rac-3-{1-[2-(4-tert-Butyl-phenyl)-5-methyl-oxazol-4-ylmethyl]-1H-indol-5-yl}-2-ethoxy-propionic acid

Starting from rac-2-ethoxy-3-(1H-indol-5-yl)-propionic acid ethyl ester and 4-chloromethyl-2-(4-tert-butyl-phenyl)-5-methyl-oxazole, the title compound was obtained in 50% yield as a brown oil. MS: (M+H)⁺ 461.3.

Example 16

rac-2-Ethoxy-3-{1-[2-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-5-methyl-oxazol-4-ylmethyl]-1H-indol-5-yl}-propionic acid

Starting from rac-2-ethoxy-3-(1H-indol-5-yl)-propionic acid ethyl ester and 4-chloromethyl-2-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-5-methyl-oxazole, the title compound was obtained in 39% yield as a colourless solid. MS: (M+H)⁺ 423.3.

Example 17

rac-2-Ethoxy-3-{1-[5-methyl-2-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-oxazol-4-ylmethyl]-1H-indol-5-yl}-propionic acid

Starting from rac-2-ethoxy-3-(1H-indol-5-yl)-propionic acid ethyl ester and 4-chloromethyl-5-methyl-2-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-oxazole, the title compound was obtained in 27% yield as a yellow solid. MS: (M+H)⁺ 473.2.

Example 18

(S)-2-Ethoxy-3-{1-[5-methyl-2-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-oxazol-4-ylmethyl]-1H-indol-5-yl}-propionic acid

Starting from (S)-2-ethoxy-3-(1H-indol-5-yl)-propionic acid methyl ester and 4-chloromethyl-5-methyl-2-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-oxazole, the title compound was obtained in 50% yield as a pale yellow solid. MS: (M-H)⁻ 471.1.

Example 19

rac-3-{1-[2-(3,5-Dimethyl-phenyl)-5-methyl-oxazol-4-ylmethyl]-1H-indol-5-yl}-2-ethoxy-propionic acid

- 5 Starting from rac-2-ethoxy-3-(1H-indol-5-yl)-propionic acid ethyl ester and 4-chloromethyl-2-(3,5-dimethyl-phenyl)-5-methyl-oxazole, the title compound was obtained in 45% yield as a pale yellow solid. MS: (M+H)⁺ 433.4.

Example 20

- 10 rac-3-{1-[2-(3,5-Dimethoxy-phenyl)-5-methyl-oxazol-4-ylmethyl]-1H-indol-5-yl}-2-ethoxy-propionic acid

Starting from rac-2-ethoxy-3-(1H-indol-5-yl)-propionic acid ethyl ester and 4-chloromethyl-2-(3,5-dimethoxy-phenyl)-5-methyl-oxazole, the title compound was obtained in 50% yield as a colourless solid. MS: (M-H)⁻ 463.2.

15

Example 21

(S)-3-{1-[2-(3,5-Dimethoxy-phenyl)-5-methyl-oxazol-4-ylmethyl]-1H-indol-5-yl}-2-ethoxy-propionic acid

- 20 Starting from (S)-2-ethoxy-3-(1H-indol-5-yl)-propionic acid methyl ester and 4-chloromethyl-2-(3,5-dimethoxy-phenyl)-5-methyl-oxazole, the title compound was obtained in 43% yield as a pale red solid. MS: (M-H)⁻ 463.2.

Example 22

rac-3-{1-[2-(3,5-Difluoro-phenyl)-5-methyl-oxazol-4-ylmethyl]-1H-indol-5-yl}-2-ethoxy-propionic acid

- 25 Starting from rac-2-ethoxy-3-(1H-indol-5-yl)-propionic acid ethyl ester and 4-chloromethyl-2-(3,5-difluoro-phenyl)-5-methyl-oxazole, the title compound was obtained in 20% yield as a brown oil. MS: (M+H)⁺ 441.3.

Example 23

rac-3-{1-[2-(3,5-Dichloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-oxazol-4-ylmethyl]-1H-indol-5-yl}-2-ethoxy-propionic acid

Starting from rac-2-ethoxy-3-(1H-indol-5-yl)-propionic acid ethyl ester and 4-chloromethyl-2-(3,5-dichloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-oxazole, the title compound was obtained in 4% yield as a pale yellow solid. MS: (M+H)⁺ 473.1 and 475.2.

Example 24

rac-2-Ethoxy-3-{1-[2-(4-fluoro-3-methyl-phenyl)-5-methyl-oxazol-4-ylmethyl]-1H-indol-5-yl}-propionic acid

Starting from rac-2-ethoxy-3-(1H-indol-5-yl)-propionic acid ethyl ester and 4-chloromethyl-2-(4-fluoro-3-methyl-phenyl)-5-methyl-oxazole, the title compound was obtained in 48% yield as a colourless solid. MS: (M+H)⁺ 437.3.

15

Example 25

(S)-2-Ethoxy-3-{1-[2-(4-fluoro-3-methyl-phenyl)-5-methyl-oxazol-4-ylmethyl]-1H-indol-5-yl}-propionic acid

Starting from (S)-2-ethoxy-3-(1H-indol-5-yl)-propionic acid methyl ester and 4-chloromethyl-2-(4-fluoro-3-methyl-phenyl)-5-methyl-oxazole, the title compound was obtained in 58% yield as a pale yellow solid. MS: (M-H)⁻ 435.2.

20

Example 26

rac-2-Ethoxy-3-[1-(5-methyl-2-thiophen-2-yl-oxazol-4-ylmethyl)-1H-indol-5-yl]-propionic acid

Starting from rac-2-ethoxy-3-(1H-indol-5-yl)-propionic acid ethyl ester and 4-chloromethyl-5-methyl-2-thiophen-2-yl-oxazole, the title compound was obtained in 31% yield as a yellow solid. MS: (M+H)⁺ 411.2.

25

Example 27

rac-2-Ethoxy-3-[1-[2-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-5-methyl-oxazol-4-ylmethyl]-1H-indol-5-yl]-propionic acid

Starting from rac-2-ethoxy-3-(1H-indol-5-yl)-propionic acid ethyl ester and 4-chloromethyl-5-methyl-2-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-oxazole, the title compound was obtained in 3% yield as a white solid. MS: (M+H)⁺ 495.2.

Example 28

rac-2-Ethoxy-3-[1-(2-phenyl-oxazol-4-ylmethyl)-1H-indol-5-yl]-propionic acid

10 Starting from rac-2-ethoxy-3-(1H-indol-5-yl)-propionic acid ethyl ester and 4-chloromethyl-2-phenyl-oxazole, the title compound was obtained in 80% yield as a brown oil. MS: (M+H)⁺ 391.1.

Example 29

15 rac-2-Ethoxy-3-[1-(2-phenyl-thiazol-4-ylmethyl)-1H-indol-5-yl]-propionic acid

Starting from rac-2-ethoxy-3-(1H-indol-5-yl)-propionic acid ethyl ester and 4-chloromethyl-2-phenyl-thiazole, the title compound was obtained in 64% yield as a brown oil. MS: (M+H)⁺ 407.3.

20

Example 30

rac-2-Ethoxy-3-[1-(5-methyl-2-phenyl-thiazol-4-ylmethyl)-1H-indol-5-yl]-propionic acid

Starting from rac-2-ethoxy-3-(1H-indol-5-yl)-propionic acid ethyl ester and 4-bromomethyl-5-methyl-2-phenyl-thiazole, the title compound was obtained in 1% yield as a yellow oil. MS: (M+H)⁺ 421.2.

25

Example 31

rac-3-{1-[2-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-thiazol-4-ylmethyl]-1H-indol-5-yl}-2-ethoxy-propionic acid

- Starting from rac-2-ethoxy-3-(1H-indol-5-yl)-propionic acid ethyl ester and 4-
5 (chloromethyl)-2-(p-chlorophenyl)thiazole, the title compound was obtained in 23% yield as a brown oil. MS: (M+H)⁺ 441.3.

Example 32

(Z)-2-Methoxy-3-[1-(5-methyl-2-phenyl-oxazol-4-ylmethyl)-1H-indol-5-yl]-acrylic acid

- 10 Starting from (Z)-3-(1H-indol-5-yl)-2-methoxy-acrylic acid benzyl ester and 4-chloromethyl-2-phenyl-5-methyl-oxazole, the title compound was obtained in 75% yield as an off-white solid. MS: (M+H)⁺ 389.2.

Example 33

- 15 rac-2-Methoxy-3-[1-(5-methyl-2-phenyl-oxazol-4-ylmethyl)-1H-indol-5-yl]-propionic acid

- A suspension of 80 mg of (Z)-2-methoxy-3-[1-(5-methyl-2-phenyl-oxazol-4-ylmethyl)-1H-indol-5-yl]-acrylic acid in 5 ml of methanol and 2 ml of dichloromethane and 30 mg of Pd/C 10%) was hydrogenated at 22°C and 1 bar until hydrogen uptake ceased (3 h). The
20 mixture was filtered, the filtrate evaporated and the residue was purified by preparative HPLC (RP-18, CH₃CN/H₂O, gradient) to give 49 mg of the title compound as a yellow oil. MS: (M-H)⁻ 389.1.

Example 34

- 25 (Z)-2-Methoxy-3-{1-[2-(5-methyl-2-phenyl-oxazol-4-yl)-ethyl]-1H-indol-5-yl}-acrylic acid

Starting from (Z)-3-(1H-indol-5-yl)-2-methoxy-acrylic acid benzyl ester and methanesulfonic acid 2-(5-methyl-2-phenyl-oxazol-4-yl)-ethyl ester, the title compound was obtained in 5% yield as a colourless solid. MS: (M+H)⁺ 403.4.

Example 35

rac-2-Methoxy-3-{1-[2-(5-methyl-2-phenyl-oxazol-4-yl)-ethyl]-1H-indol-5-yl}-propionic acid

5 A suspension of 9 mg of (Z)-2-Methoxy-3-{1-[2-(5-methyl-2-phenyl-oxazol-4-yl)-ethyl]-1H-indol-5-yl}-acrylic acid in 2 ml of methanol and 1 ml of dichloromethane and 6 mg of Pd/C 10%) was hydrogenated at 22°C and 1 bar until hydrogen uptake ceased (2 h). The mixture was filtered, the filtrate evaporated and the residue was purified by HPLC (RP-18, CH₃CN/H₂O, gradient) to give 7 mg of the title compound as a colorless oil. MS: (M-H)⁻ 403.3.

10

Example A

Tablets comprising the following ingredients can be manufactured in a conventional manner:

<u>Ingredients</u>	<u>Per tablet</u>
Compound of formula I	10.0 - 100.0 mg
Lactose	125.0 mg
Maize starch	75.0 mg
Talc	4.0 mg
Magnesium stearate	1.0 mg

15

Example B

Capsules comprising the following ingredients can be manufactured in a conventional manner:

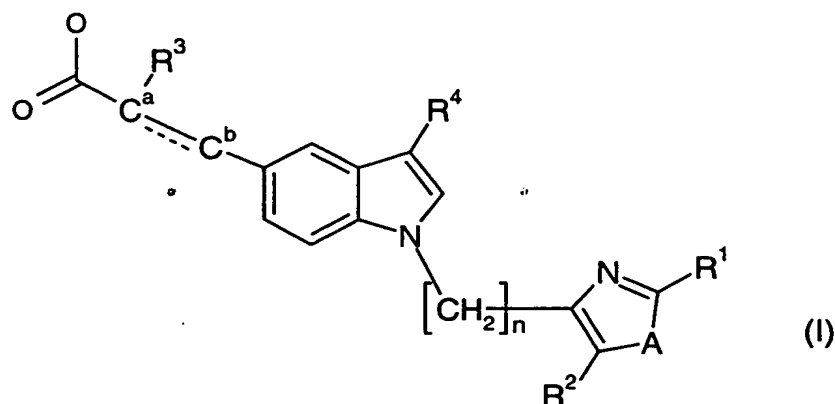
<u>Ingredients</u>	<u>Per capsule</u>
Compound of formula I	25.0 mg
Lactose	150.0 mg
Maize starch	20.0 mg
Talc	5.0 mg

Example C

Injection solutions comprising the following ingredients can be manufactured in a conventional manner:

Compound of formula I	3.0 mg
Gelatine	150.0 mg
Sodium carbonate	to obtain a final pH of 7
Phenol	4.7 mg
Water for injection solutions	ad 1.0 ml

1. Compounds of formula



- 5 wherein

R^1 is aryl or heteroaryl;

R^2 is hydrogen, alkyl or cycloalkyl;

R^3 is alkoxy or alkoxy substituted with one to three halogen atoms;

R^4 is hydrogen, alkyl or cycloalkyl;

- 10 A is oxygen or sulfur;

n is 1, 2 or 3;

and, wherein the bond between the carbon atoms C^a and C^b is a carbon carbon single or double bond;

and pharmaceutically acceptable salts and esters thereof.

- 15 2. Compounds according to claim 1, wherein R^1 is thiophenyl or phenyl both optionally substituted with one to three substituents independently selected from halogen, alkoxy, alkyl and alkyl substituted with one to three halogen atoms.

3. Compounds according to claim 1 or 2, wherein R^1 is thiophenyl, phenyl or phenyl substituted with one to three substituents independently selected from fluoro,

chloro, methoxy, ethoxy, propyloxy, isopropyloxy, methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, tert.-butyl, and trifluoromethyl.

4. Compounds according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein R² is hydrogen, methyl or ethyl.
- 5 5. Compounds according to claim 4, wherein R² is methyl.
6. Compounds according to any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein R³ is methoxy or ethoxy.
7. Compounds according to any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein R⁴ is hydrogen.
8. Compounds according to any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein the bond between the carbon atoms C^a and C^b is a carbon carbon single bond.
- 10 9. Compounds according to any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein n is 1.
10. Compounds according to any one of claims 1 to 9, wherein A is oxygen.
11. Compounds according to any one of claims 1 to 10 selected from

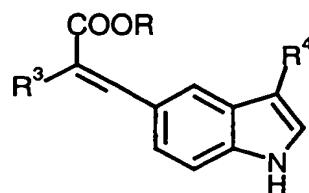
(S)-3-{1-[2-(2-Chloro-phenyl)-5-methyl-oxazol-4-ylmethyl]-1H-indol-5-yl}-2-ethoxy-propionic acid;

15 (S)-2-Ethoxy-3-{1-[2-(2-methoxy-phenyl)-5-methyl-oxazol-4-ylmethyl]-1H-indol-5-yl}-propionic acid;

(S)-2-Ethoxy-3-{1-[5-methyl-2-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-oxazol-4-ylmethyl]-1H-indol-5-yl}-propionic acid;

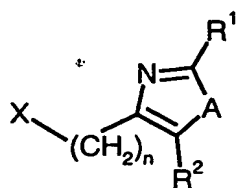
(S)-3-{1-[2-(3,5-Dimethoxy-phenyl)-5-methyl-oxazol-4-ylmethyl]-1H-indol-5-yl}-2-ethoxy-propionic acid; and
20 (S)-2-Ethoxy-3-{1-[2-(4-fluoro-3-methyl-phenyl)-5-methyl-oxazol-4-ylmethyl]-1H-indol-5-yl}-propionic acid.
12. A process for the preparation of a compound according to any one of claims 1 to 11 comprising one of the following reactions

25 a) reaction of a compound according to formula



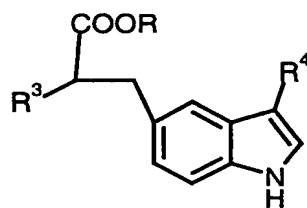
(2)

in the presence of a compound according to formula



(3) ;

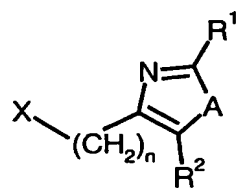
b) reaction of a compound according to formula



(4e)

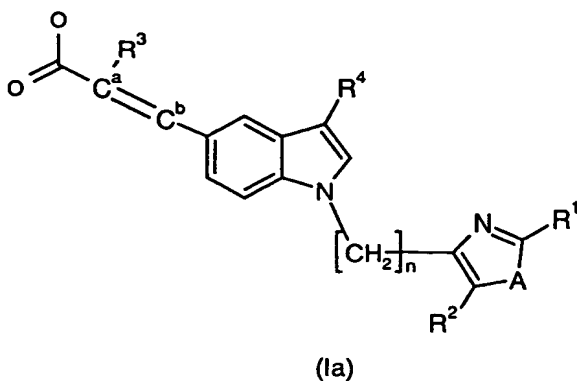
5

in the presence of a compound according to formula



(3) ;

c) hydrogenation of a compound according to formula

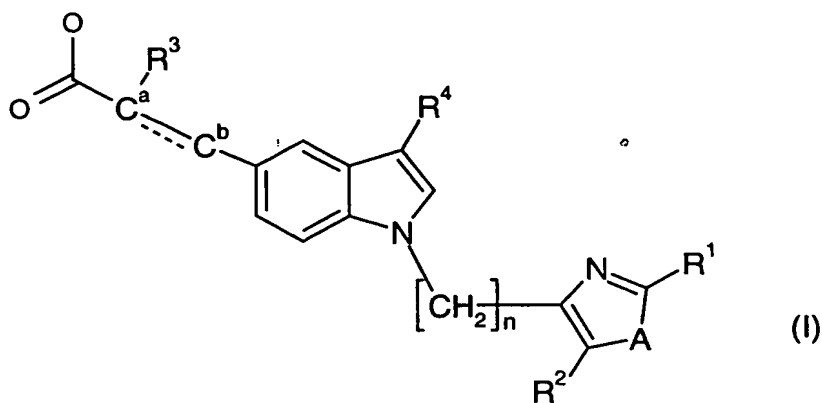


wherein R^1 to R^4 , A and n are defined as in claim 1, X is halogen or CH_3SO_3 and R is alkyl, aryl or aralkyl.

13. Compounds according to any one of claims 1 to 11 for use as therapeutically active substance.
14. Compounds according to any one of claims 1 to 11 for the preparation of medicaments for the prophylaxis and/or therapy of diseases which are modulated by $\text{PPAR}\alpha$ and/or $\text{PPAR}\gamma$ agonists.
15. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound in accordance with any one of claims 1 to 11 and a therapeutically inert carrier.
16. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 15 further comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a lipase inhibitor.
17. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 16, wherein the lipase inhibitor is orlistat.
18. The use of a compound according to any one of claims 1 to 11 for the preparation of medicaments for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of diseases which are modulated by $\text{PPAR}\alpha$ and/or $\text{PPAR}\gamma$ agonists.
19. A compound according to any one of claims 1 to 11, when manufactured according to a process of claim 12.
20. A method for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of diseases which are modulated by $\text{PPAR}\alpha$ and/or $\text{PPAR}\gamma$ agonists which method comprises administering an effective amount of a compound as defined in any one of claims 1 to 11.

21. The method according to claim 20 which further comprises administration to the human a therapeutically effective amount of a lipase inhibitor.
22. The method according to claim 21, wherein the lipase inhibitor is orlistat.
23. The method according to claim 21 or 22 for simultaneous, separate or sequential administration.
24. The use of a compound according to any one of claims 1 to 13 in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of diseases which are modulated by PPAR α and/or PPAR γ agonists in a patient who is also receiving treatment with a lipase inhibitor.
25. The use according to claim 24, wherein the lipase inhibitor is orlistat.
26. The use and/or the method according to any one of claims 13 to 25, wherein the disease is diabetes, non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, elevated blood pressure, increased lipid and cholesterol levels, atherosclerotic diseases or metabolic syndrome.
27. The use and/or the method of claim 26, wherein the disease is non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus.
28. The invention as hereinbefore described.

Compounds of formula I



5

as well as pharmaceutically acceptable salts and esters thereof, wherein R^1 to R^4 , A and n have the significance given in claim 1 can be used in the form of pharmaceutical preparations.

10

